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are given to liens, lis pendens, judgments, judicial and execution sales, tax titles and jurisdiction of actions effecting title to real estate, perusal of abstract and opinion of title. There is a full digest of statutes relating to the execution and acknowledgment of deeds of descent and of wills in all of the United States. The book closes with a treatment of the Torrens system. There is a well made table of cases of about 60 pages and a good index. The style of the author is clear and concise. The book is what is claims to be—A Practical Treatise. It may not be of service to the city practitioner where title insurance companies generally monopolize the work of the abstractor, but should be to the country practitioner.

Nathan Abbott

JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT OF CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION. An Analysis of Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. By JAMES BROWN SCOTT. New York: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1919. pp. xiii, 548.

This is an offspring of the two volumes of cases noticed earlier in this REVIEW (volume 20, page 359). The prefatory note modestly describes the "analysis" here indulged in as "eliminating matter which might be deemed irrelevant to the present purpose, disregarding or explaining technicalities which would confuse the layman, but otherwise allowing each case and each decree to tell its story in the language of the Court and of the Judge delivering the opinion." By elision, paraphrase and comment the producer has wrought a commendable improvement over the larger compilation printed the year before. It is to be regretted, however, that except in the introductory sections the cases are still put in chronological order. Some amends are made by a three and a quarter page index and by marginal rubrics throughout the text. But these aids do not save the volume from being more like a collection of short or serial stories than a novel. The same heroes and villains appear and re-appear, but their participation in a single plot is portrayed disjointedly whenever other contestants get a hearing before those previously introduced have finished their fight. This happens so frequently that we get vaudeville rather than drama. Yet Mr. Scott is making progress and he therefore deserves encouragement. After a few more experiments with this same material, he may in time produce a work of scholarly merit.

Thomas Reed Powell

THE YOUNG MAN AND THE LAW. By SIMEON E. BALDWIN. New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY. 1920. pp. 160.

"I know of few spectacles so pitiful", said Joseph H. Choate, "as that of a successful lawyer, past middle life, satisfied with the gains, and even, perhaps, with the honors of a generous practice, who finds himself tired already of his profession, and yet unable to do anything else or enjoy anything else, because he has long since forgotten everything else that he ever knew, or perhaps never cared to learn anything else." These words were uttered in urging that "Every lawyer should have a hobby for his mind to ride in the open air of knowledge, and ride it every day—history, science, politics, language, literature—anything rather than the law alone. So only can you be wholly true in manhood to the dreams of your youth and carry their freshness with you into your maturer years." Than Judge Baldwin, there is no more

exact antithesis of the type commiserated, and no truer example of that exalted.

A rare achievement in America,—to a brilliant career at the bar and on the bench he has added surpassing attainments in other fields of scholarship. While many men who have achieved success in other lines—especially in literature and politics—are nominally lawyers, yet this has usually meant merely that they have received a legal education and been admitted to the bar. With most of them the law has been simply a point of departure and they have not passed that way since. Not so with Judge Baldwin. A successful practitioner, formerly Chief Justice of his state, and sometime President of the American Bar Association, until within recent years he was always actively engaged with the law. But this has by no means limited his activities. He has also found time to serve as Governor of his State, and for many years as Professor of Law in Yale University, to participate in the deliberations of half a score of learned societies, of most of which he is or has been president; to become recognized as a profound scholar, and to write at least six books of acknowledged merit. Doubtless, if Mr. Choate had sought a living example of that versatility which he commended he would not have overlooked Judge Baldwin. Any one contemplating entering the law as a profession would welcome a word of advice from an elder of such experience and attainments. It may be that this had been suggested to the author, and that this volume is the result.

The order of arrangement is to set forth the attractions of the law as a profession, then the objections; to touch upon the personal qualities requisite for success in it; to discuss the subject of legal education, and finally to state the ideals of the profession.

With an author of the character of Judge Baldwin it is but natural that such topics as the "Cultivation of the Mind and Heart Incident to the Legal Profession" and "The Opportunities of the Lawyer for Public Service" should stand out in the enumeration of the attractions, although such practical subjects as "The Opportunities of the Lawyer for Making Money" are not neglected.

While the attractions of the profession are emphasized, it is conceded that relatively lawyers have receded in the social scale and it is pointed out that the cause of this is not any decadence upon the part of the bar, but rather the advance in both wealth and education of those engaged in other lines of endeavor. It may be added that another result of this great increase in wealth has been a tendency upon the part of its possessors to look upon lawyers merely as their highly paid servants, a tendency which should at every opportunity be combatted by those members of the profession who adhere to its ideals.

The possible objections to the legal profession which are mentioned are not numerous, being limited to discussions of the question of defending the guilty, of whether a spirit of antagonism is engendered by the practice of the law and of whether legal procedure is unfair and antiquated.

While the book is primarily intended for those who have not yet chosen their profession, yet its appeal is by no means limited to that class. Subjects of unflagging interest to those already actively engaged in practice abound. The amounts of fees paid in England and America are set forth in detail and many legal biographies are drawn upon for the figures given. The character of argument that is effective is discussed both from the point of view of the advocate who has sought for it and the judge who has listened to it.

Judge Baldwin has probably had as many law students who are now active members of the American Bar as any other living educator. His remarks on legal education are, therefore, of peculiar interest. His discussion of the law lecture will carry the minds of many lawyers back to the days when as students they listened to him lecture upon "Railroads" and "Constitutional Law", wondered at the encyclopedic range of his information and faintly sensed his profound scholarship. The modern trend is away from the lecture system, for as Judge Baldwin says, "To learn law one must study law, and the lecture room is but an indifferent place to study in. One can get suggestions, facts, rules, privileges, inspirations there, but he must go elsewhere for reflection, comparison, digestion, consultation." But while thus criticizing the lecture system, Judge Baldwin is not entirely committed to the other extreme, the exclusive use of case-books, his objections being that "Instruction based on a case book cannot cover as much ground as instruction based on questions discussed in a text book or a course of lectures", and that, "no science can be learned purely from particulars." His inclination is towards a combination of the lecture, case- and text-book systems. But the most interesting feature of the discussion of legal education consists of the suggestions made as to how the student may be interested and his mind stimulated to reason upon the principles being considered. The suggestions are sound, but we fear there are few teachers who even by following them can bring their class rooms to resemble Judge Baldwin's.

The evils incident to the excessive multiplication of law reports are touched upon and the suggestion is made "that the time will come when counsel will be restricted by positive rule, in ordinary cases, as to the number of reported cases which they can cite in argument. Possibly the courts may go farther and forbid any statement of counsel as to any cases, except those of their own state, or the United States."

Even those who are somewhat familiar with the wide scope of Judge Baldwin's reading will be surprised at the number and variety of the authors cited and quoted from to illustrate and enforce his argument, ranging as they do from Aulus Gellius to ex-Senator Depew.

This volume is not an unworthy companion to the author's "American Judiciary" and its effect will be still further to extend the influence of the eminent jurist and veteran professor whose teachings many hundreds of men in various parts of the country are already daily putting into practice.

Walter P. Armstrong